## THE NOMENCLATURE OF HARPA.

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Application of the law of priority to the genus *Harpa* is attended with the usual wreckage of familiar names. Not having observed any recent adjustment of this nomenclature, I offer the following notes:

The generic name of *Harpa*, as Dr. W. H. Dall has pointed out (Journ. of Conch., XI, 1906, p. 296), should be ascribed to Bolten (Mus. Bolt. [2], 1798, p. 149), not as in Fisher's Manual, to Rumphius, who was prenomial, or to Lamarck, who was a year later.

According to Hanley's examination of Linnean types (Ipsa Linn. Conch., 1855, p. 251), *Harpa nobilis* Lamarck, usurps the place of *Buccinum harpa* Linn., which should become *Harpa harpa* Linn. Yet most writers followed Lamarck in reducing *Buccinum harpa* to the synonymy of *Harpa ventricosa* Lamarck.

Hanley continues to show that by *Buccinum costatum* Linn. is meant *Harpa imperialis* Lamarck. Deshayes (An. s. vert., X, 1844, p. 129, footnote) had already censured Lamarck for his superfluous name, and recommended the restoration of *Harpa costata* Linn.

Bolten was the first to separate binomially the species that Linné had confused. For one of these, illustrated by Martini, figure 1090, he proposed (*op. cit.*, p. 149) the name *Harpa major*. Lamarck later included the same figure of Martini in the synonymy of the species he proposed to call *Harpa ventricosa*.

Similarly for the species illustrated in the Conchylien Cabinet by fig. 1092, Bolten proposed *Harpa davidis*, and for the same Lamarck subsequently introduced *Harpa articularis*.

Again, to the shell shown by Martini in fig. 1094, Bolten gave the name of *Harpa doris*, for which Lamarck afterwards substituted *Harpa rosea*.

Finally, Bolten gave the name of *Harpa amouretta* to a species illustrated by his predecessors, figure 1097. This later served to express the *Harpa minor* of Lamarck.

Suter (Deutsch. Malak. Ges. Jahrbuch, IV, 1877, p. 129), divided the genus into sixteen recent species. These Tryon re-

duced to nine (Man. Conch., V, 1883, p. 97). Adding a distinct Australian species to the latter estimate, the genus will stand thus (synonyms in italics).

HARPA Bolten, 1798 = *Harpa* Lamarck, 1799.
H. harpa Linné, 1758 = *H. nobilis* Lam., 1822.
H. costata Linné, 1758 = *H. imperialis* Lam., 1822.
H. major Bolten, 1798 = *H. ventricosa* Lam., 1822.
H. davidis Bolten, 1798 = { *H. articularis* Lam., 1822. / *H. conoidalis* Lam., 1822.
H. doris Bolten, 1788 = *H. rosea* Lam., 1822.
H. amouretta Bolten, 1798 = *H. minor* Lam., 1822.
H. cancellata Bolten, 1798 = *H. striata* Lam., 1822.
H. crenata Swainson, 1822.
H. gracilis Broderip. and Sowerby, 1829.
H. punctata Verco, 1896.

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## MOLLUSKS OF WELLESLEY ISLAND AND VICINITY, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

Several years ago the writer spent two weeks at Thousand Island Park, and a collection of the mollusks of the nearby region was made. Local lists from this part of New York State are lacking, and the following catalogue may be of interest for this reason. The localities where collections were made are as follows, all being in Jefferson County, N. Y.:

1. Goose Island, near Wellesley Island.
2. South Bay, Wellesley Island.
3. Blind Bay, New York shore.
4. Watson's Point, Wellesley Island.
5. Thousand Island Park, Wellesley Island.
6. Lake Waterloo, Wellesley Island.

The Thousand Islands lie in the head of the St. Lawrence at the outlet of Lake Ontario. Wellesley Island is one of the large islands. It is high and rocky, the rocks being granitic. It is well wooded over a rolling surface, with here and there a pond or swamp.